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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/821,335	04/09/2004	Paul D. Wightman	58562US005	9992
32692	7590	07/21/2008	EXAMINER	
3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY			DESAI, RITA J	
PO BOX 33427				
ST. PAUL, MN 55133-3427			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1625	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			07/21/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/821,335	<b>Applicant(s)</b> WIGHTMAN ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> Rita J. Desai	<b>Art Unit</b> 1625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 May 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-5,10-12 and 14-51 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 10,13 and 15-51 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-5,11,12 and 14 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

#### *Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114*

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/12/08 has been entered.

Claims 1-5, 10-12, 14-51 are pending.

Claims 10, 13, 15-51 are withdrawn.

Claims 1-5, 11,12,14 are pending.

The rejection of he claims under 35 USC 102 /103 over Gerster , Slade and Miller et al has still stands as applicants have only shown limited compounds and bonds.

A new rejection under 35 USC 103 is being made over Gerster, Slade and Miller further in view of New Methods of Drug Delivery 1990. Robert Langer. 1990.

Gerster teaches and does disclose the polyethelene macro-molecules formulation. These could be bonded to the reactive groups on the IRM molecules. Could be H bonding too.

Applicants specifications on page 21, lines 19-21 clearly states that the IRM compound can be blended or mixed in. See below.

IRM can be released and formulated in that manner. That is, for example, the IRM can be simply dissolved or blended into a macromolecular support material (e,g,, as in a polymeric coating). Mixtures of the two types can also be used where desirable.

Applicants in their specification have not shown how the bonding takes place on the support. It just states it could be covalently bonded.

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US 7,030,129 Miller et al.

The reference discloses the same IRM compound with the gel, paste and so on.

These are all the solid support, with the compounds forming an IRM-Support complex.

In view of the lack of disclosure and enablement of the specific bonding that forms the complex the reference clearly anticipates the invention.

Slade US 6894040 see column 5, lines 47 and 48 which discloses the 5% cream of imiquimod.

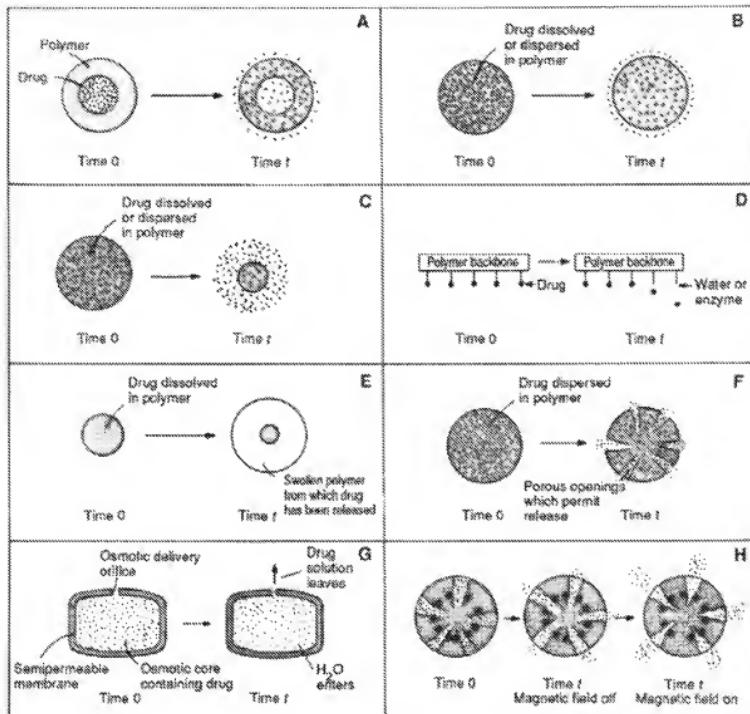
Langer et al at Column 2 teaches that drugs can be attached to macromolecules such as a

research. Several experimental approaches have been developed, in which drugs are complexed to agents that enable them to cross this barrier (for example, by rendering the drug more lipophilic or coupling it to a molecule that has a specific transport mechanism) (1).

Drugs have also been attached to soluble macromolecules such as proteins, polysaccharide<sup>®</sup> or synthetic polymers via degradable linkages. This process alters the drug's size and other properties, resulting in different pharmacokinetics and biodistribution. One example involves coupling the antitumor agent neocarzinostatin to styrene-maleic acid copolymers (2). When this complex was injected intra-arterially into patients with hepatocellular carcinoma, decreases in  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein levels and tumor size were observed. In animals, antitumor agents such as doxorubicin coupled to *N*-(2-hydroxypropyl) methacrylamide copolymers showed radically altered pharmacokinetics, resulting in reduced toxicity. The half-life of polymer

Polymers, such as polyethylene glycol (PEG), can be attached to drugs to either lengthen their lifetime or alter their immunogenicity. The polymers physically prevent cells and enzymes from attacking the drug. PEG-uricase reduced serum urate levels in patients with hyperuricemia and gout; PEG-asparaginase has been used for patients with leukemia, and PEG-adenosine deaminase has been used for patients with a severe combined immunodeficiency (6). Drug longevity and immunogenicity may also be affected by biological approaches, including protein engineering and altering circulation patterns.

Controlled release systems provide advantages over conventional drug therapies. For example, after ingestion or injection of standard dosage forms, the blood level of the drug rises, peaks, and then declines. Since each drug has a therapeutic range above which it is toxic and below which it is ineffective, oscillating drug levels may cause alternating periods of ineffectiveness and toxicity. Although sustained release preparations attenuate the peaks and valleys, they do not eliminate them. In contrast, a controlled release preparation maintains the drug in the desired therapeutic range by a single administration. Other potential advantages of controlled release systems include (i) localized delivery of the drug to a particular body compartment, thereby lowering the systemic drug level; (ii) preservation of medications that are rapidly destroyed by the body (this is particularly important for biologically sensitive molecules such as proteins); (iii) reduced need for follow-up care; (iv) increased comfort; and (v) improved compliance.



The whole reference talks about methods for delivering drugs making a complex of a drug with a macromolecule.

See figure D which shows the drug attached to a macromolecule.

On page 1 line 30 of the specifications applicants clearly state that he need for a better form of delivery of these drugs is required.

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Thus the prior art teaches making complexes of the drug with macromolecules for improving the delivery. Thus one of skill in the art of drug delivery would have been motivated to make the macromolecular complexes of the IRM compounds to enhance the delivery of the compound specific sites.

KSR International. v Teleflex 2007 which gives a number of rationales for obviousness rejections.

When a work is available in one field of endeavor, design incentives and other market forces can prompt variations of it, either in the same field or a different one. If a person of ordinary skill can implement a predictable variation, 35 U.S.C. 103 bars its patentability.

<sup>1</sup> “A person of ordinary skill in the art is also a person of ordinary creativity, not an automaton.”<sup>31</sup> “[In many cases a person of ordinary skill will be able to fit the teachings of multiple patents together like pieces of a puzzle.]”<sup>32</sup>

Office personnel may also take into account “the inferences and creative steps that a person of ordinary skill in the art would employ.”<sup>33</sup>

The case gives numerous rationales as given below.

*Rationales*

- (A) Combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results;
- (B) Simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results;
- (C) Use of known technique to improve similar devices (methods, or products) in the same way;
- (D) Applying a known technique to a known device (method, or product) ready for improvement to yield predictable results;
- (E) "Obvious to try"—choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions, with a reasonable expectation of success;
- (F) Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces if the variations would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art;
- (G) Some teaching, suggestion, or motivation in the prior art that would have led one of ordinary skill to modify the prior art reference or to combine prior art reference teachings to arrive at the claimed invention.  
.....

In this case the problem to be solved is to be able to deliver the drug at the various cites.

The Langer reference teaches making complexes of the drug and a macromolecule. And thus would motivate one of skill in the art to try to make the complexes, especially since applicants claims have a compounds encompassing a very large core and just a handful of complexes made.

The rejection of the claims under 35 USC 112 first para on claim 1-5 still stands.

Even though applicants have amended claim 1 to include specific cores , these include several cores and applicants have exemplified only the pyridine imidazole and the quinoline imidazole. The cores included encompasses numerous compounds. Applicants have incorporated by reference in the specifications several patents. The limited examples shown and disclosed are drawn to specific compounds and specific linkers.

***Conclusion***

Claims1-5, 11,12 and 14 are rejected.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rita J. Desai whose telephone number is 571-272-0684. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, flex time..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Janet Andres can be reached on 571-272-0867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/Rita J. Desai/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1625

R.D.  
July 16, 2008